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4. Aphrodite—Il. 19.282, 24.699; Od. 17.37, 18.193 f., 19.54.
5. Hyperion—Il. 19.398.
6. Enyalios—Il. 22.132.
7. Artemis—Od. 4.122, 6.102 ff., 17.37, 19.54.
8. The Graces—Il. 17.51.

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## REVIEWS

### *Two Books on Derivation*

Everyday Greek—Greek Words in English, Including Scientific Terms. By Horace Addison Hoffman. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press (1919). Pp. viii + 107. \$1.25.

Latin Stems and English Derivatives for Second Year Latin. By Madge DeVore. Boston: Richard C. Badger (1919). Pp. 65. \$1.00.

Professor Hoffman's book owes its origin to an interesting experiment on the part of the author. Evidently, it aims to induce somewhat maturer students to approach the Greek language from the standpoint of the English-speaking individual who would like to know something about the origin and the development of the many Greek words in his native speech, but is not able or willing to study Greek itself. At the same time, it may serve not only to satisfy such laudable curiosity, but also to stimulate the desire for a more thoroughgoing acquaintance with a language to which we must always appeal for the making of our scientific terms. Thus the book may well do yeoman's service in fostering the much needed renaissance of Greek study in the United States.

The author begins with a historical sketch of the origin of the Greek alphabet, and passes on to a discussion of sounds, transliteration, and pronunciation. He then takes up the parts of speech in their order, and in doing so gives in the briefest possible compass an outline of Greek accidence. The main body of the work is devoted to Greek word-formation, beginning with a definition of the absolutely necessary *termini technici*, euphonic changes, and vowel changes. This chapter is followed by a fairly large number of word-groups for study; the author expects this study to be carried on with the help of a large English dictionary. The book closes with a Greek vocabulary and an English Index, in which almost every word is paralleled by its Greek parent. Throughout the book the English derivatives are emphasized for the eye by the simple device of black face type.

As is to be expected, scientific and technical words form the bulk of the material. A mere perusal of the Index ought to convince even the 'amathetos' of the overwhelming share that Greek and the Greeks have had and are having in laying the foundation, and in rearing the structure, of all 'theory' in every branch of learning. That the author has laid the greatest stress

on medical terms is easily understood, and may be due to the circle of students to whom he originally appealed in his own courses. But even to the scholar this collection may give a comprehensive and, perhaps, before unrealized, view of the superabundant wealth of Greek in the English speech.

Throughout, the Greek words have been chosen with great care and circumspection. One may differ from the author in details. Thus, on page 3 he ought to have explained the history of C, G, K. In connection with page 4 we may note that Koppa did not have the same sound as Kappa. It was guttural, as against the palatal sound of Kappa, and was found only before *o* and *u*, whence the constant company of *u* and *g*. Was *f* really the equivalent of *ph*? The Romans wrote and spoke *Pilippus*, and the Latin *f* has become the Spanish *h*. In § 20, Professor Hoffman states that *oe* and *ai* are transliterated by *e*. Is this due only to modern English spelling, or is it not in many words due to a true change in the Greek pronunciation, transmitted through medieval Latin, which wrote *premium*, etc.? In 24, Ξ ought to have been mentioned as well as Ψ. In 41, *drastic* might have been given alongside of *drama*, to illustrate one of the inflectional changes in the word. In 43, *telescope* belongs better to σκοπέω than to σκέπτομαι; *dynasty* in 44 is not good as a derivative from δύναμις, since it belongs properly to δυνάστης. The meaning of γεν- (55) is *beget*, not *be born*. In 97, in speaking of the suffix *ist*, the author ought to have stated that many words owe this ending not to Greek direct, but to the mediation of Spanish.

But all these are minor matters. Taking it all in all, the little book is charming and interesting, as well as highly stimulating, and in the hands of an enthusiastic teacher it is certain to fulfill the author's intentions<sup>1</sup>.

Miss DeVore's book also deals with derivatives from an ancient language, but it is of a widely differing workmanship.

According to the Preface, the author desires to effect a saving of time in the pupil's acquisition of a Latin vocabulary by the "association of ideas", and to interest the pupil in word-formation by presenting the relation between Latin and English in a striking form. The lists are to aid the student in memorizing Latin words and in intensifying and extending his English vocabulary. For this purpose such verbs, nouns, adjectives, and pronouns as occur at least six times in the first five books of the De Bello Gallico have been selected.

The book is thus meant for girls and boys approximately fourteen to sixteen years of age, and, we may assume, of normal mental development and stock of knowledge acquired by reading and conversation.

The author's idea is clever and practical enough, but, unfortunately, the execution falls far short of the purpose.

<sup>1</sup>For a very useful review of this book, by Professor C. W. E. Miller, see *American Journal of Philology*, 40.434-437. Compare also T. D. Goodell, *The Greek in English* (New York, Henry Holt and Co., 1889). C. K.

The first, and most glaring, fault is the almost absolute impossibility of the selected derivatives. Every page abounds in words which are marked *obsolete*, *archaic*, *rare*, in the usual standard dictionaries. Many of them, as I ascertained by inquiry among my colleagues, are even beyond the ken of the teacher, not to mention the pupil. I will illustrate this criticism by some examples culled at random: Verbs, 1, essence, an existent being; 9, continent, serving to bound; 19, spectant, looking forward (heraldry); 23, exitious, a going to naught; 24, prestation, money paid by archdeacons to their bishop; 25, illation; 39, delectus (as an English word); 60, utilitarianism; 62, oppugn; 65, existimation; 75, mittent; 96, impetrate; 105, vastation; 117, abditive; 121, cruciferous; 135, pollicitation; 145, nolition; 166, cognitive; 180, vulnerose; 184, redient; Nouns, 10, inition; 13, septentrion; 23, agrestic; 34, frumentarius; 28, jural; 115, agminal; 127, vulnerose; Adjectives, 17, latitudinarian; 31, quadragenarius; 43, septennial.

It seems as if Miss DeVore had gone out of her way to choose from the dictionary words that have the least possible connection with the pupil's life in the community and with his studies and reading. The palm is perhaps carried off by Verbs, 26, *potestate*, "one who has power, the chief magistrate of Turkish towns". Reference to the Oxford Dictionary shows that this word, apparently occurring as late as Hakluyt, is a latinization of the Italian *podestà*, in the sense of 'chief magistrate' (of Italian towns in the Middle Ages), transferred by some traveller to the chief authorities on the island of Chios!

In the second place, the book is marred by a number of misstatements and ill-chosen derivatives. Thus *tangent*, *tangible*, *contiguous*, belong to *tango* and *contingo*, and only secondarily to *attingo*; *Bellatrix* (given in the Standard Dictionary as the name of Gamma Orionis) is hardly an English word: *proficient* belongs to *proficio* rather than to *profiscor*; *inspire* comes from *inspiro*, not from *spero*; *toll* is Anglo-Saxon and has nothing to do with *tollo*; *peradventure* goes with *advenio*, not *pervenio*; *deposuit* is given both under *dispono* and under *depono*; *care* is Anglo-Saxon, and does not come from *curo*; *surpass* belongs to French *surpasser* (from *passus*), not to *superare*; *wade* is Anglo-Saxon, and a cognate, not a derivative, of *vado*, *vadam*; *potentiate* goes with *possum*, *potens*, not with *potestas*; *long* is Anglo-Saxon, not from *longus*; *septennial* belongs to *septem*, not *septimus*; *quarto*, on the other hand, comes from *quartus*, not *quattuor*; *quindecimvir* is hardly an English derivative from *quindecim*.

Lastly, the little book is carelessly printed, a fault all the more dangerous, as the pupils misspell but too readily words with which they are only superficially acquainted.

One regrets very much that apparently a misdirected ambition has led Miss DeVore so far astray. For, I repeat, the idea is excellent, and if, like Professor Hoffman, our author had given large numbers of *every-*

*day* Latin derivatives (e. g. *journal*, from *diurnus*, *dozen*, from *duodecim*, *verse*, from *verto*, *municipal*, from *munio*), she would have rendered a real service to those Latin teachers who, with the reviewer, believe that one of the most fruitful and important phases of teaching is to familiarize the student with the enormous number of English words based on ancient civilization.

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ERNST RIESS.

## THE CLASSICAL LEAGUE OF PHILADELPHIA

The winter meeting of The Classical League of Philadelphia was held on the evening of Friday, February 13, at the Musical Art Club. In view of the ominous date, the occasion took on largely the nature of a superstition party. At the dinner the place cards were either artistically drawn 'evil-eyes', or hands making the averting and protecting gesture.

Among the intellectual features of the evening were an address by Miss Gertrude Bricker, of the West Philadelphia High School for Girls, on Superstitions and how to Avoid their Baleful Influence; an address by Miss Mariana McCaulley, of the Frankford High School, who had spent a year on the American front in France, and spoke modestly but very entertainingly of her experiences, also an original poem by Miss Mary S. Lee, of the West Philadelphia High School for Girls, cleverly satirizing certain educational tendencies.

The formal paper was by Professor Walton Brooks McDaniel, of the University of Pennsylvania, on Superstition and Magic among the Ancients. Professor McDaniel brought to bear on his subject his wide and well known scholarship in this interesting field of study, and happily combined with his erudite presentation frequent flashes of humor that lent additional brilliance to his scholarly paper.

ARTHUR W. HOWES, *Secretary*.

## CHICAGO CLASSICAL CLUB

The nineteenth meeting of the Chicago Classical Club was held in the Chicago Art Institute on February 21. Dean Flickinger presided. In a symposium on The Study of the Classics in an Era of Educational Reconstruction, Mr. Charles J. Chamberlain, Professor of Morphology and Cytology at the University of Chicago, Mr. Irving K. Pond, of the architectural firm of Pond and Pond, Dr. Francis A. Purcell, of the Quigley Theological Seminary, and Mr. Burton Rascoe, Literary Editor of the Chicago Tribune, participated. Miss Helen Gardner explained the nature and the availability of the Institute Loan Collection.

FRANCES ETEN, *Secretary-Treasurer*.

Some readers of THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY may be glad to know that Professor Thomas FitzHugh, of the University of Virginia, has published The Letters of George Long, the first professor of Ancient Languages at the University of Virginia, and Letters of Thomas Jefferson Concerning Philology and the Classics. The former appeared in the Alumni Bulletin of the University of Virginia, in October, 1916, January and April, 1917; the latter appeared in the same periodical, in April and October, 1918, and January and April, 1919. In The Letters of George Long will be found a good deal of information concerning the organization and first years of the University of Virginia. Jefferson's letters are full of interesting matter. As one reads them, he recalls the paper by Mr. Fred Ireland, The Culture of Thomas Jefferson, THE CLASSICAL WEEKLY 10.60-61.

C. K.